

END FORD'S ORDEAL IN HIS LIBEL SUIT

Examined Briefly by His Own Lawyer and Grilled Again by Defendants

EIGHT DAYS ON STAND

By the Associated Press Mount Clemens, Mich., July 23.—Examination of Henry Ford, who is suing the Chicago Daily Tribune for \$1,000,000 on a charge of libel, was concluded today. It was the manufacturer's eighth day as a witness.

Alfred Tucking, his senior counsel, asked only a few minor questions and witness was turned over to Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, representing the defendant.

"Do you mean by any of your replies to Mr. Tucking to change or qualify any of your direct admissions to me?" asked the Tribune lawyer. "No, sir," answered the witness.

Mr. Stevenson revealed the case of the Dodge Brothers, minority stockholders, who went into court in 1916 and compelled Mr. Ford to distribute half of \$52,000,000 surplus in dividends.

Mr. Ford admitted that F. L. Klingensmith, a vice president of the Ford Motor Company, was authorized to speak for the company. P. W. Williams, correspondent of the Tribune at Detroit, previously testified that it was Mr. Klingensmith who told him that National Guardsmen from the Ford plant, who went to the border, would not be paid while absent, nor would their places be held for them, nor their dependents looked after.

On further examination by Mr. Tucking, witness said that in the lower court the Dodge Brothers had enlarged his plan, but this was reversed by the Supreme Court of Michigan. Mr. Ford said he had wished at that time to expand in order to employ more men at good wages. He reduced the price \$80 per car in order to increase production to 800,000 cars, he said, and Dodge Brothers charged that this alone saved \$40,000,000 in potential profits.

"You brought out the Dodge interests?" asked Mr. Stevenson. "No, my son Edsel did."

Questioning brought out that last spring, before the Dodge deal, when witness announced that he was going to form a new company to build a better and cheaper car, he offered his own stock in the Ford company for sale. Edsel Ford, however, prevailed upon him to give him a chance to settle with the Dodges.

The next bit of evidence was in the form of a deposition from a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., physician, a verbatim report of whose name follows: "Dr. Johannes Herman Martin Augustus von Tillin."

It appeared from the doctor's deposition that Mr. Ford was in the physician's office when he received the sinking of the Lusitania was received and Mr. Ford remarked that Americans were foolish to be on board, as they had been warned.

98 U. S. DEAD IN SIBERIA

Those Who Fell in White North Will Rest in France

Washington, July 23.—(By A. P.)—Casualties among the American troops in Russia to date total 1367 dead, 3041 wounded, and nineteen prisoners, of whom fourteen are listed as "released" and one died while a prisoner.

Final reports on the Archangel expedition, now officially closed, show total deaths to have been 169, wounded 287, and missing in action twenty-eight. The Vladivostok forces from August 13, 1918 to July 8, 1919, had reported ninety-eight dead, seventeen wounded, and none missing.

De Valera to Start Tour of U. S. San Francisco, July 23.—Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," left here last night for Butte, Mont. He announced that from Butte he would go to New York city, from which place he would start on a speaking tour of the country, accompanied by Frank P. Walsh, former head of the federal war labor board.

MOONSHINERS SEND DRY AGENT TO JAIL

Have Him Sentenced as Bootlegger, but Fellow Sleuth Rescues Him

Huntington, W. Va., July 23.—(By A. P.)—Seized by a gang of alleged moonshiners, brought before a Greenbrier county justice of the peace and found guilty on a charge of bootlegging was the experience of H. R. Ratliff, of Hinton, W. Va., a state prohibition officer. Ratliff was sentenced to serve six days in jail by the justice, but was rescued by Harry Fitzgerald, a brother officer, from an alleged moonshiner who was carrying the convicted official to the bastille.

Ratliff and Fitzgerald went into the hills of Greenbrier. The officers located two stills and Ratliff went to the village of Auto, W. Va., to telephone the department at Charleston for additional men to make the raid. While in Auto, Ratliff was arrested by the gang of alleged moonshiners at the point of revolvers, brought before the justice, charged with bootlegging and convicted.

Following the rescue of Ratliff by Fitzgerald, the officers destroyed two stills and more than 6000 gallons of moonshine, and swore out nineteen warrants.

MARINES TO GO TO PANAMA

Major Budd, of This City, Commands Sea Soldiers on U. S. S. New Mexico

A trip through the Panama canal with one of the largest fleets ever scheduled to pass through the waterway will be made by Major S. P. Budd, of this city, in command of the detachment of United States marines on board the U. S. S. New Mexico. The New Mexico is with the squadron which recently left Hampton Roads on the first leg of its journey to join the Pacific fleet.

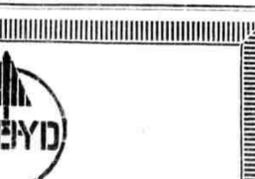
Major Budd and his sea soldiers will visit Colon, Panama City and other ports along the route. After a short stay at San Francisco, the itinerary calls for a visit to Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, where some of the fleet will make its base for future operations.

Major Budd flies at 1434 Catharine street. Among the other Philadelphia marines by the squadron are: First Lieutenant William Wilson, the Wallingford, thirty-ninth street, U. S. S. Texas; Sergeant Erwin Selfridge, 5641 Delmar terrace, U. S. S. Mississippi; Private Edward H. McGee, 5724 W. 11th by avenue, U. S. S. New Mexico; Private Joseph Smith, Jr., 2136 Rodine street, U. S. S. Mississippi; Private Maurice L. Van Zandt, 3039 Kensington avenue, U. S. S. Mississippi.



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HOUSE-BONE-DRY BILL NOW UP TO SENATE

Passage There Confidently Predicted by Friends of Prohibition

PARTY LINES OBLITERATED

Washington, July 23.—The Volstead prohibition enforcement bill, in many respects the most drastic peace-time legislation before any Congress, which passed the House yesterday 287 to 100 after more than three weeks of debate, now lies in the Senate, which is said to be stronger for prohibition or for a stronger form of prohibition than is the House.

An analysis of the vote shows that 168 Republicans, 116 Democrats and three Independents answered "aye," while 48 Republicans and 52 Democrats answered "no." These numbers answered "present" were Crage and Graham, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and Booher, of Missouri, Democrat.

"Vote" Scattered The 100 opponents of the bill were scattered throughout a third of the states of the Union, but one-fifth of them were from New York state. The Tompkins group lined up against the measure, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and California provided most of the remaining opponents, but states that long have been dry were represented in the negative vote.

The "solid South" was not in evidence, there being several votes from that section against the measure. South Carolina, dry for years or more, furnished two. Others came from Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Northwestern states, such as Wisconsin and Iowa, furnished votes against the measure.

A motion to recommit the measure and to substitute an amendment by Representative Igoe, of Missouri, placing the enforcement under the ordinary laws of the country, was defeated, 255 to 136.

Quick Work Expected in Senate Senator Sheppard, of Texas, said last night that the Senate would pass the

GOVERNOR VETOES 2.75 BEER MEASURE

Sproul Questions Bill's Definition of Intoxicating Liquors. Says It Is Conflicting

SALARY BOARD PLAN BEATEN

Harrisburg, July 23.—(By A. P.)—Governor William C. Sproul today announced his vetoes of the Ramsey bill designed to legalize 2.75 per cent beer, and the measure creating the state salary board, in messages reviewing the purposes of the legislation and declaring in the case of the Ramsey bill that it would be futile legislation and that the salary board bill was of doubtful constitutionality.

In his veto of the Ramsey bill the Governor says: "This bill purports to be an act to enforce the eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States by prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation within the Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and defining the term 'intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.'"

NEW SHIP LINE TO ITALY

Two Vessels Will Sail From Philadelphia to Port of Genoa Another new steamship service between this port and Italy will be established August 15. This announcement was made by Captain D. Maggi, local manager of the Societa Nazionale di Navigazione.

The port of Genoa, Italy, will be the foreign terminal, while Pier 40, South Wharves, and Pier G, Richmond, will be the terminals in this port. Two vessels will be loaded with cargo at this port and then sail to Genoa via New York.

The number of vessels will be increased as soon as possible.

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MUST KEEP CAR RECORD

Garage Proprietors to Be Held Responsible for Information

Power to Change Law

The Governor then says, "This bill in effect clothes the salary board with the power to amend, alter or change a law fixing the salary, for example, of the deputy head of a department—a position created by statute, filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and with a salary attached thereto expressly prescribed thereby."

"If the Legislature can delegate its power to some board thus to change a law specifically fixing the salary of a public officer, is it not tantamount to giving it the power to abolish the office by withholding all salary therefrom or may the Legislature not take the further step and delegate the power to some board to change or alter the laws which have established all public places? Aside from the constitutional doubt, I am not convinced that the system here proposed to be set up is sound in policy, or whether it would not entail a burden upon the board charged with its administration and invite abuses wholly disproportionate to any advantage it might secure."

"A departure from our hitherto accepted and settled policy of fixing the compensation of public officers and employees so radical as this should only be made where the way is free from all question as to its constitutionality and there the gains in view are so potent and consequential as to make such a change of method altogether desirable and its adoption an unmistakable duty."

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(without a license, were found by the July grand jury. The prosecution is brought by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure. The indictments were returned before Judge Davis in Quarter Sessions Court No. 1.



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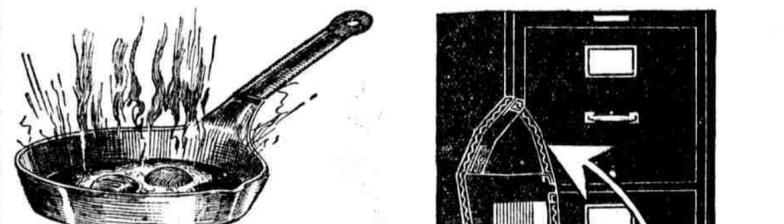


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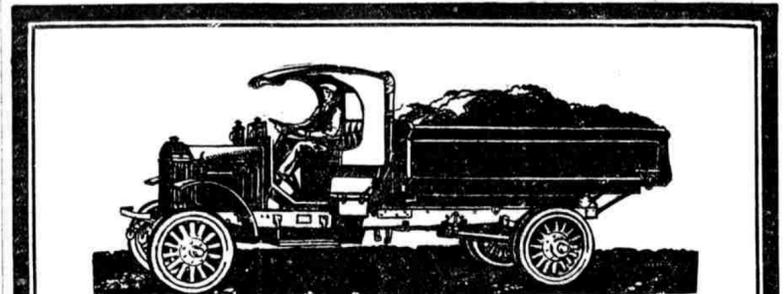
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2. The Automatic Safety Latches, which prevent the drawers from opening in a fire emergency or in office re-arrangement.
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